WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed hange in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are disconnect. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb. Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Deleware, Maryland, and Virginia. Washington, March 23, 1858.—If.

The foreforing notice is not intended to lactude any agents or collectors that we now employ or have haretofore employed in this city, but home only who have performed such service in other parts of the country.

KANSAS, UTAH, AND SEARCH.—OUR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

as been common to taunt the administration of Mr. Buchanan with having accumulated upon its hands a great amount of domestic and foreign trosbles. We might have answered that the three questions of Utah, Kansas, and the Search were inherited estates, having their tenures fixed away back beyoud the reach of the persons now in office. Kansas was met at the very threshold of the administration of Mr. Buchanan as a most formidable and irremediable difficulty. There were few men bold enough to anticipate the solution of the Kansas problem short of cracking to splinters any body of men who nould undertake the work. The slavery question was a maclatrom which had swallowed up every one who had approached its fatal influences. Those who undertook to survey its political grounds and to mark its topography soon became involved in its marshes, and either perished or escaped with broken constitutions and impaired political strength. Well, we have had a severe battle over the Territory. We have seen friendships of long standing and reputations, before unquestionable, sacrificed and lost in a single session of Congress upon that frightful Kansas issue. But a steady hand was at the helm, and a resolute will guided the course of the ship, and now we hear for once, and the first time within many years, that "Kansas is quiet." The storm ha passed and the clouds are all dispersed. There is no more contention, no more strife, no more murders or assassinations. Lane, the great central conspirator, and the man who incessantly fanned the flames of discord, is under arrest for murder. We learn that he is wholly discredited; which we receive as a sign of the returning sense of the people, and of the exercise hereafter of more able counsels.

Next came upon the administration of Mr. Bu chanan the question, whether the Mormons of Utah occupying a position in the very centre of the continent, and commanding the great lines of inter-com munication between the States of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and so selected as to control the entire skin and fur trade of the mountains, should ac knowledge the laws and jurisdiction of the United States, or, on the other hand, be permitted to establish and maintain for themselves an independent

We did not require to be told that an independent government, based upon principles and sustained by peculiar opinions in utter hostility to our selfgoverning system, would sever the Union in the centre, compelling the Pacific States to act also an independent part. Hence the question of the subjugation of the Mormons became one, in fact, of Union or disunion. It was a new affair all round; and there was in it a mystery which no judgment could unravel, and no sagacity solve. The Mormons certainly occupied a strong position. Their geographical defences were immense, and their natural defences, surround ed by high mountains and commanding by easy works the narrow plain they occupy, were equally favorable to their projects. They have a theocratic government, and they had been credited with absolute faith in their Prophet and Seer, thus securing complete unity in all their plans. It was also supposed that their fighting men exceeded ten thousand With the small means at the command of the War Department, it was a most formidable work to undertake to subdue such a people.

Mr. Buchanan acted with promptness and unflagging energy. He encountered great difficulties at every step. He was encumbered with an impending large body of troops. But the work of maintaining the laws in Utah was pressed forward with ceaseless energy. Troops were despatched late in the sea son, their trains cut off, and the entire command, with scanty supplies and inconsiderable in force, posted almost within the enemy's lines. Congress neglected, as we think, to make prompt provision for the expedition in the field. Appropriations were exhausted, and the War Office, thus fettered and half paralyzed, neglected no effort to carry out the original design of forcing submission.

It is, then, exceedingly grateful to be able to record the peaceful termination of the "Mormon war." and to declare that the laws of the United States are again in process of execution in Utah. This result is due to the energy of the President and his cabinet. They have met and overcome every difficulty under circumstances which reflect the highest credit on their sagacity, patriotism, and firmness.

Next in order the political heavens portended storm from without, originating in the exercise of an unwarranted jurisdiction over our merchant vessels sailing upon the high seas. We need not say how this question was met, nor how cordially the policy of Mr. Buchanan in respect thereto has received the cordial endorsement of the country.

was consumed in the discussion of the right of the

Affairs of the House of Representatives at their regular meeting on Friday morning, June 11, 1858: Present: Mesars, Quitman, chairman; Marshall, Cur-tis, Stanton, Buffinton, Savage, and Bonham. Mr. Stanton, desiring to offer the following resolution,

noved that the chairman vacate the chair, and that Mr.

Marshall be called to it: Marshail be called to W:

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. John A. Quitman, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives for the 35th Congress, for the distinguished ability and the untiring industry and zeal with which he has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his station, as well as for the and responsible duties of his station, as well as for the marked courtesy and kindness which has uniformly dis-tinguished his intercourse with members of the commit-

The vote being taken upon the adoption of the resolution, was decided in the affirmative: yeas—Messrs. Marshall, Curtis, Stanton, Buffinton, Savage, and Bonham

Mr. Stanton moved that the Union newspaper be furnished by the clerk with a copy of the above resolution which was unanimously carried.

The committee then adjourned.

Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Faulkner, not being present

during the session of the committee, (they being engaged with other public business at the time,) requested, after the adjournment of the committee, to have their votes recorded in the affirmative on the adoption of Mr. Stan ton's resolution; which was entered upon the journal.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, June 9 .- The Leavenworth despatch of the St. Louis, June 9.—The Leavenworth despatch of the Associated Press, dated the 7th inst., says that a government train from New Mexico arrived that the evening. It left Santa Fe May 15th, and Fort Union on the 17th, in company with the mail for Independence. Major Stein, of the first dragoons, Lieutenant Hastings, Captain Mo-Ferran, of the Quartermaster's department, with their families, on leave of absence; also, Mrs. General Garland, Messrs. Southwick and Sawyer, surveyors of the southern overland mail route, with an escort of twenty-five men, under Lieutenant Craig, accompanied the train. Large bands of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowa and Camanche Indians, and a large number of emigrants bound to California, were met on the plains. The former were peacefully disposed. The Santa Fe road was in excellent

peacefully disposed. The Santa Fe road was in excellent order, and the party came through in 23 days. No Santa Fe papers received, and there is no New Mexico news. It is reported that continued efforts are being made to organize a Territorial Government over Arizona. Rich gold deposits have been discovered in the neighborhood of Threem.

Gen. Lane's Fatal Affray in Kansas. St. Louis, June 10.—A despatch from Leavenworth to the 8th reports Gen. Lane, of Kausas notoricty, as injured in the affray with Jenkins, and confined to his bel with lockjaw. It is feared that the amputation of one limb will be necessary. The funeral of Jenkins, whom he killed, was attended by one thousand persons.

CLEVELAND, June 11.—Another accident has occurred on the Lafayette and Indiana railroad. The engineer and fireman were killed, but none of the passengers were se-riously hurt. The heavy flood had swept the bridges

Creditors of Lawrence, Stone, & Co. Bosrox, June 10.—An adjourned meeting of the creditor of Lawrence, Stone, & Co. was held to the Claim ounting to \$172,000 were p liabilities thus far allowed \$2,900,000.

Markets.

Markets.

Baltimore, June 11.—Flour is dult and unchanged; Howard-street and Ohio \$4.37\frac{1}{4}; City Mills \$4. Wheat is very dult; fair to good reds 90 a 98c.; fair to prime white \$1 a \$1 15. White corn is a little better; yellow is a shade lower, closing—mixed 63 a 64, white 66 a 70, yellow 69c. Provisions are dult and closed drooping; Bulk shoulders 5\frac{1}{4} a 5\frac{1}{4}; sides 7\frac{1}{4} a 8; bacon shoulders 6\frac{1}{4} a 7; sides 8\frac{1}{4} a 9; mess pork \$17 50. Lard 10\frac{1}{4} a 11. Whiskey is steady at 21 a 21\frac{1}{4}c.

AN APOLOGY TO BE SENT.

From a London correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of May 28th, we quote the fol-

"Lord Derby is now firm in power. His cabinet has sent out the most stringent orders to cease their constant violations of international law. Ample and noble apol-ogy will be made for the outrages already committed. Every British officer concerned in them will be pun-ished."

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following is a list of the graduating midshipmen at the Naval Academy, arranged in the order of merit assigned them at the recent examination: No. 1, A. V. Reed, N. Y.; 2, J. A. Howell, N. Y.; 3, C. L. Franklin, O.; 4, H. L. Howison, Ind.; 5, G. Dewey, Yt.; 6, J. Bishop, Mo.; 7, G. B. White, Pa.; 8, H. M. Blue, N. J.; 9, E. G. Furber, O.; 19, W. C. Whittle, Va.; 11, L. C. May, Tenn.; 12, G. S. Storre, Ala.; 13, W. A. Kerr, N. C.; 14, J. Grimball, S. C.; 15, A. Kautz, O:

was consumed in the discussion of the right of the sonators from Indiana to retain their seats. It was agreed informally that the vote should be taken to day, at 12 o'clock, without further debate.

The House took up the Maryland contested-election case, involving the seat now held by Hon. J. Morrison Harris; and after some debate thereon, its further consideration was postponed until the second Monday of December next. The House reduced to any of the soldiers of the war of 1812. The Post Office appropriation bill was considered, and the Senate's amendments creating the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General and abolishing the franking privilege non-concurred in.

The business of the session was yesterday disposed of with a good deal of despatch, and we presume that the appropriation bills will all be finally acted on and placed in the hands of the President during this day. There is other business requiring the action of Congress, yet, if the working disposition continues to prevail, it will be possible to adjourn at the time already fixed—at 12 o'clock on Monday next. A great deal may be done in a day.

Fatract from the journal of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives at their regular meeting on Friday morning, June 11, 1858:

Present: Measrs, Quitman, chairman; Marshall, Curtis, Stanton, Refiniton, Swarge, and Bonham.

Mr. Stanton, desiring to offer the following resolution, moved that the chairman vacate the chair, and that Mr. Marshall be called to it:

bears, and the cheaper they offered to sell Central, Eric, and Reading.

The new rooms of the New York Chamber of Commerce in the underwriters' building, corner of Codar and William streets, were inaugurated this afternoon. A large number of influential merchants and prominent citizens were present to witness the interesting ceromonies. The president, Peletiah Perit, occupied the chair, and gave an interesting synopsis of the history of the chamber, which was first chartered by George III in 1770, and rechartered by the State of New York in 1784, or, as the learned president of Columbia College, Hon. Charles King, expressed it, "the corporation was ushered into existence under a King, had grown up under a republic, and commanded admiration for its worth as well as its antiquity."

lic, and commanded admiration for its worth as well as its antiquity."

In this city Michael Cancemi is being tried for the third time for the murder of the policeman Anderson, a jury having been straped together, and it is a id that some very strange revelations are about to be made in connection with this case and its management, which will be made the subject of judicial investigation. Notwithstanding that the thermometer was nearly at 90 in the shade, the court room was crowded to suffocation, and you must therefore pardon your correspondent if he refers you for particulars to the daity papers.

In Brooklyn the Irishman, James Kelly, who murdered his wife so brutally a few weeks ago, (I gave you the details at the time,) was to-day sentenced to death, or, as is now the common phrase, "placed in a position to receive Governor King's clemency." The unfortunate man is reported to have laughed as he was removed from the court room.

man is reported to have laughed as he was removed from the court room.

The swill milk, or, as they are sneeringly called, the stump-tail committee of the board of health, are still pursuing their inquiries slowly, and I wish I could add surely. Frank Leelle has been invited to attend, and he promises to tell all he knows, but doubts whether the committee will not think that "toute verite n'est pas bonne à dire," and check his revelations. He says positively that the cows in some of the distillery stables have to be milked in slings; that the wretches who milk these cows often squeeze a quantity of pus from the ulcerated udders into the pail with the milk; and that he can also prove that if any liquid or solid filth falls into the milk cans, the contents are not thrown out, only strained, and sold as "pure country milk." The Evening Post is accountable for the following:

"At the late meeting of the Academy of Medicine, one physician op-

for the following:

"At the late meeting of the Academy of Medicine, one physician opposed any action of medical men in the premises, saying that people might use poisonous milk if they chose; they would be made sirk, and thus be compelled to employ and pay physicians. Any interference would be unprofessional. He was serious in making this deglaration, which places customers in the position of the frogs peltyd by the boys in L'Estrange's fable: "Sport to you, but death to us."

in L'Estrange's fable: "Sport to you, but death to us."

There is a rumor of h "Great Anti-Lecompton Mass Meeting" to be held in this city after Congress adjourns. That was tried before at the Academy of Music, when Mr. Bancroft "tried his voice" for the edification of the doorkeeper and scene-shifters, and Mr. Stanton lost his voice trying to shout in the open air, and many other distinguished anti-Locomptonites did a number of very great things, but did not held a mass meeting in the Academy. If, when the excitement was at its highest, the meeting was a fizzle of the most laughable description, what will it be now, when the whole world joins in a hosuna that Lecompton are anti-Lecompton are buried os unna that Lecompton and anti-Lecompton are buried

forever.

The monetary and commercial news of to-day can be crowded into one line, indeed, into one word, and that is nothing. A Philadelphia gentieman, just arrived from the Quaker city, and anxious to decry our great boasting city, remarked to me that "it looked like Sunday in Wall street" and its vicinity. There certainly was very little movement in any branch of business. Nominally money is very easy at former quotations. Foreign Exchange is very flat at 109 a 109 for sterling, and 5.16 a 5.12 for france. Stocks are again lower, weaker, and more under the control of the bears. The following are the closing prices of the Second Board for weaker, and more under the control of the bears. The following are the closing prices of the Second Board for some of the principal fancies: Pacific M. S. S. 72½; New York Central, 79½; Erie, 15½; Hudson River, 25½; Reading, 40; Michigan So., 20½; Galena and Chiesgo, 83½; Cleveland and Toledo, 32½; Chicago and Rock Island, 71½; Milwaukie and Mississippi, 18; and La Crosse and Milwaukie, 6½.

Island, 71; Milwaukie and Missisappi, 1e; and La Crosse and Milwaukie, 63. The flour market was moderately active at a decline of 5 cents per barrel. Wheat was rather better with an ac-tive demand. Corn was heavy at a decline. Pork was dull and unsteady. Beef unchanged. Cottton steady

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury to-lay as follows: Receipts..... \$75,075 05

THE WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS TELE-

To the Editor of the Union :

Siz: In an article which appeared in your columns of the morning of the 9th instant, headed "Our Telegraphi Lines, &c.," you do the managers of the offices of "th Magnetic and Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Lines" great injustice, which I believe was far from you intention; but, as your paper is so widely dreunsted, am called on in their behalf to make a few explanations You say :

"From the very nature of the case, hearly all the telegraph is of the country are close monopolies, and those who have to deal very them needs doff the character of potrons, which they bear to all of outerprises, and assume the character of dependents for favors."

the telegraph than the press—as they receive direct, when the press receive from an agent of the Associated Press. All markets, or prices relating to cotton, breadstaff, &c., are always sent in ciphers, one word conveying the idea of a whole sentence, which is understood only by the party sending and, receiving such a message, which renders it impossible for an operator to use it for private purposes. This is done, so that they are afraid the operators will sell their reports, but to save the cost of transmission. I acknowledge your right to endeavor to correct the abuses of telegraphing, as much so as any other public institution; and you will always find assistance in the managers and operators generally of the above lines. It has always been the object of this company to employ none but gentlems; and should any one betray that confidence spoken of by you, he would be immediately dismissed and held up to the scorn of the world. With as all communications are strictly confidential, the rules of the company prohibiting operators from speaking of any message, even among themselves in offices. Each man, considering his sacred honor at stake, throws off all personal prejudices and endeavors to discharge his duties faithfully to the public and to his employers.

By inserting the above you will greatly oblige your

take, throws off an personal to discharge his duties faithfully to the protection discharge his duties faithfully to the protection discharge his employers.

By inserting the above you will greatly oblige you J. F. COLDWELL, the Telegraph Office. Manager Magnetic Telegraph Office Washington, D. C., June 11, 1858.

NEW ORLEANS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

[From the New Orleans papers, June 5th.] NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE AND CITIZENS OF NEW

Arsenal, June 4, 1858.

The Vigilance Committee, which had thoroughly organized itself, and which had temporarily seized and taken possession of the State arsenal and the municipal court and jail, having organized with the view of freeling the city of New Orleans of the well-known and notorious "Thugs," outlaws, assassins, and murderers who infest it, and which Vigilance Committee organized for three months with those objects in view, hereby solemnly agree to and with the chief city magistrate, Mayor Waterman, and the superintendent of elections, General Lewis, to disband the same, and immediately reorganize the same body under their legal sanction, and thus secure lawful sanction for the accomplishment of their original objects, viz: freeing the city of things, outlaws, assassins, and murderers. The conditions of this agreement are:

1st. Thut, before disbanding, we shall all have been first sworn in under our present organization, as special city police under Mayor Waterman, and special election police under General Lewis, to act under his authority on the day of election. Our duties as special city police will be to bring up for trial, under affidavits, the notorious offenders against the law that we intended originally to proceed against, and free the city of, in our capacity of Vigilance Committee.

2d. We are authorized to remain in a body, as at present composed and organized, and are to remain in quiet possession of our present position, in the arsenal, until Arsenal, June 4, 185

2d. We are authorized to remain in a body, as at present composed and organized, and are to remain in quiet possession of our present position, in the arsenal, until we have been truly sworn in a special police of Mayor Waterman's and Gen. Lewis. As soon thereafter as is practicable, we will occupy such other position as is selected by us as more suitable to our own and the public convenience, and under the legal sanction of the mayor and superintendent of elections, all our future acts, so long as acting in the capacity of special city and election police, which shall not be for a less period than five days.

3d. It is further understood by the parties hereto that the city shall be subject to no expense for the pay or the

support of said organization.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN.

JOHN L. LEWIS, JOHN L. LEWIS, Inspector of Elections. M. O. H. NORTON, C. FELLOWS,
On the part of the citizens.
J. K. DUNCAN,
President Ex. Vig. Com.

PROM THE LA PLATA COUNTRY

A correspondent at Buenos Ayres, writing on the 28th of April, furnishes some interesting news from South America. Political affairs in that region appear to be unusually duil. Paragnay had settled her difficulties with Brazil and France. The pen ling dispute between Paragnay and the United States will soon be brought to an issue. Uruguay was tolerably quiet, the revolutionary troubles having been settled. General Urquiza had addressed another communication to Buenos Ayres, demanding her return to the Argentine Confederation; but a condition prescribed, that the Argentine constitution should be submitted to a vote of the people of Buenos Ayres, was regarded as inadmissible and declined, and both countries were preparing for hostilities. The upper provinces of Buenos Ayres had suffered considerably from extraordinary floods. Important postal reforms were in progress, with the design of imitating the post office arrangements of the United States. Notwithstanding the protests of foreigners, the government of Buenos Ayres persisted in compelling the sons of foreigners to bear arms, but permission had been allowed them to employ substitutes. correspondent at Buenos Ayres, writing on the

CANTON.

A late number of the Overland Mail, describing the condition of affairs in Canton, says: "The people in this city and its neighborhood are still much chagrined at their unexpected and complete defeat by the foreigners, and endeavor to saddle Yeh with the total responsibility of the quarrel. Outwardly they assume the utmost composure; but a very few attempts which have been made at revenge show that the iron has entered late that at revenge show that the iron has entered into their soul, and rankles there. This remark, however, can scarcely be said to apply to the merchants, with whom a desire for peace, and the consequent resumption of trade, predomins to and who openly regret the bitter and continued an alcosity of the braves of the ninety-six villages as obstructive of the good feeling which they desire to see established betwixt natives and foreigners. Many, indeed, we are told, do not hesitate to acknowledge that the substitution of foreign rulers in place of the mandarins would not be much regretted by them. But there is a large population within the city entirely dependent on the Emperor for subsistence, and upon whom the capture of Canton has entailed very great misery.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The warm words between senators Gwin and Wilson, on Thursday night, in the Senate, were followed by an invitation from the former to the latter to visit some point beyond the District of Columbia for the purpose of accomplishing a settlement. The Massachusetts senator declined the invitation. He was quite ready to use foul words towards a fellow-senator, and equally ready to dodge responsibility for them.

Our Charleston exchanges inform us that the laying of the corner-stone of the Calhoun monument will take place on the 28th inst. An oration will be delivered by the Hon. L. M. Keitt.

John Heart, for eleven years one of the editors and proprietors of the Charleston Mercury, has retired from that paper, having sold his interest to his late associate R. Rarnwell Rhett, esq., by whom the Mercury hereafter with he acceptance of the control of th

will be conducted.

At a meeting of the democratic city convention of Baltimore, on the evening of the 10th inst., Hon. Joshua Vansant was chosen president.

A part of the old homestead of that valiant man of war, Capt. Miles Standish, has been exhumed from the dust of two centuries in Duxbury, where he resided, and some of the timber of the house found in nearly a perfect state. It was partially consumed by fire in 1656, and never rebuilt. Captain Standish's name is one famous in Filgrim annals. mous in Pilgrim annals.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET

[From the New York Hersid, June 10th.]

The receipts of beef cattle at the various yards during the past week amounted to 2,356 head—a decrease of 506 head as compared with the week previous. The stock offered for sale was generally of fine quality, and this circumstance, together with a comparatively limited supply, caused an advance in prices. The quotations are 7½ a 10 cents per pound. There was but little demand for milch cows. Sales for family use were made at \$15 a \$55, according to quality. There was a large supply of veal calves, and rates declined a trifle. The range of prices was 3½ cents for inferior to 6 cents for the best description. The receipts of sheep and lambs were heavy, and prices declined about 75 cents per head, \$3 a \$8 being the quoted rates. Swine were in large supply, and sellers submitted to a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents per pound. (From the New York Herald, June 10th)

The distance from Salt Lake City to Fort Leavenworth is 1,131 miles. From Leavenworth to Fort Kearney is 286 miles. From Leavenworth to Fort Laramic, 619 miles; while Fort Bridger is only 113 miles on this side of the Mormon capital.

NEWS FROM EUROPE BY THE ASIA NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(Prom the European Times, May 29.)

Parliament met last night after the helidays. The opening business was an announcement from the Urown that a commission had been appointed to investigate the best method of manning the royal navy—the response to Sir Charles Napier's motion on the same subject in the learly part of last week; and this was followed by a concession to the cavalry—the introduction of the lasso into that arm of the service, on the strong recommendation of Captain Vivain and other persons whose opinions on such a subject are entitled to weight—General Pred, of course, smenting. In the course of the evening, the printer and editor of the Carliale Examiner (Mr. Hudson Scott and Mr. Washington Wilkes) were brought to the bar of the House charged with having imputed corrupt motives to Mr. Clive, the chairman of a railway committee. Mr. Wilkes admitted that he had written the article, but declined to give his authority, and, moreover, declined to retract or apologius for the libel which it contained; whereupon, he was handed over to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

This is the first instance that we can call to mind of a proxincial journalist having come under the censure of the House. Mr. Wilkes, who bore himself before the Commons of England in this independent spirit, is a gentleman well known in the literary circles of the metropolis, and is the author of several works. He was long connected with the London press before he went to Carliste to establish the paper in which the alleged libel appeared. In this affair he has evidently acted advisedly, and the House will have some trouble with him. Another libeller of a higher class, no less a personage than the Chaucellor of the Exchequer's peaced. In this affair he has evidently seted advisedly, and the House will have some trouble with him. Another libeller of a higher class, no less a personage than the Chaucellor of the Exchequer for the recommendation of the excitement arising out of Mr. Cardwell's motion a little repose was

throwing pearls before swine.

Nothing can be in finer contrast than the criticism of the great metropolitan organ yesterday on this speech, in its first "leader." This article, in its power and refinement, will sadly damage Mr. Disraeli, even in his House of Commons reputation, for he is bound to prove or to retract the serious charges which he has brought against the journalist in his private capacity, and he cannot do either without to some extent losing caste.

A rumor prevailed in the middle of the week that Mr. Gladstone was about to join Lord Derby, that he was to take the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and lead the House of Commons, and that Mr. Disraeli was to fill the post vacated by Lord Ellenborough at the Board of Control. The statement was believed in various quarters, and people felt that if it were true, the present government would be very materially strengthened, and might "rub on" for a considerable time. Mr. Gladstone is, after Lord Palmerston, the most influential member in the Lower House, for whose high and commanding powers all parties feel respect, while the tone of his mind, at once powerful and polished, enables him in debate to conciliate opponents without sacrificing friends. As there is little likelihood of Mr. Gladstone ever sitting again in the cabinet with Lord Palmerston, many were inclined to credit the rumor, and, perhaps "the wish was father to the thought," for ince sant government changes at a time like the present seriously jeopardize the best interests of the country. But those who best know Mr. Gladstone and his private convictions treated the rumor as an idle one, and events have shown that they were right. It was the anxious wish of the present government to secure Mr. Gladstone's services from the first, but all overtures have been unavailing, and Mr. Disraeli will still be Lord Derby's first lieutenant—for better, for worse.

INDIA.

INDIA.

The advices by the present mail being only to April 23d, are no later in date than those received by the Bombay mail, on Thursday week.

The Hurkaru, published at Calcutta, speaks of news of rebellion on every side, and of three armies being in the field against us, while the Englishman shows that no decisive blow is struck, and that the rebels are dispersed all over the country.

cisive blow is struck, and that the rebels are dispersed all over the country.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times says it is not imagined that the rebels will make any great resistance, except at Barcilly, but there is danger of a desperate effort to escape. Their plan is said to be, to trust to their legs to outmarch us, and press on for Central India and Bombay.

There they will find a new army to tamper with, and a population which has not forcetten that it once paid its

There they will find a new army to tamper with, and a population which has not forgotten that it once paid its taxes out of the plunder of the rest of India.

This is our real and permanent difficulty. We cannot march 20 miles a day and the rebels accomplish 40 regularly, and sixty when hard pressed. Gradually as this pindaree war developes, our organization will be modified by necessity, and a body of light horse, which can march like Makratta cavalry, with one pack horse herman, must ultimately spring into existence.

ultimately spring into existence.

Meanwhile the rebels are swarming into the Doab; the telegraph is interrupted between Cawupore and Futtighar, and in that district Etwah and Mywporit, the offi-

telegraph is interrupted between Cawnpore and Futtighar, and in that district Etwah and Mywporit, the officers, are hardly pressed.

There is a kind of guerilla war going on everywhere.

Two or three thousand rebels ravage a Pergunnah. Naturally its inhabitants plead inability to pay revenue. They league with the rebels to escape the tax. The magistrate sent out a flying column which have been temporarily lost. The villagers have knocked our system on the head, reinstated the old lalookdahs, and either killed or dismissed the new men. The reinstated landlords fight to the death, and, though politically powerless, form a most important element in producing anarchy. The remedy of raising an armed native poll. • is not without danger. The writer says the present nondescript army will prove some day a serious embarrassment. A Sikh chief has warned British officers that the Sikhs, if left idle, will be worse than the Hindostanees.

Light divisional battalions of armed police are being raised in Bengal, one half of whom are to be Sikhs and the remainder men without caste.

raised in Bengal, one half of whom are to be Sikhs and the remainder men without caste.

There has been no rain in Bengal or only two inches for six months, and the crops are suffering severely. If the drought continues there will be real distress for food, a thing not known in Bengal for eight years past.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times says the proclamation has not been withdrawn or softened, but that Mr. Montgomery has received a carte blambe to deal with each case as he chooses. His course is to compound with the aristocracy, and the landholders, finding that the chief gives them their property, are coming to him fast. There is, however, little hope of the pacification of Oude for some months. We hold only the city, and that we are compelled to fortify again.

The Northwestern officials, so long devoted to the village system, now admit that the native aristocracy is essential to our own security, and that, without permitting landholds to grow permanent, peace is almost impossible.

CHINA

Our dates from Hong Kong are to April 13. Our di-plomatic relations have taken an unfavorable turn. Re-plies, it is understood, have been received by the foreign ambassadors to their communication with the court at

ambassadors to their communication with the court at Pekin.

The course said to be proposed for the settlement of the existing difficulties—viz; to discuss the question at Canton—has of course not been approved by the plenipotentiaries, and has decided Lord Elgin, Baron Gros, and the Russian and United States ambassadors to proceed at once to the Teentsein.

At Canton all is quiet, but the people in the neighborhood are no doubt still inimical to us, and it would require an exhibition of force to constrain them. The instructions left with those in authority, it is understood, prevent such a course from being followed.

Newspapers from China assert that Lord Elgin had declared himself ready to employ force to penetrate to Pekin itself. The journals express hopes that Teentsein, situated about 60 miles from the capital, would be easily taken. A demand for gunboats for river service had been made. The Chinese authorities continued their tortures to all suspected to be favorable to the allied powers, and to the throwing open of the ports.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The London Morning Advertiser learns that the con-crence between the Lords and Commons has ended in

the former agreeing to the principle of the right of Jews to seats in Parliament, and the result will be that Baron Rothschild will very speedily take his seat in the House

Prince Albert had left England for Germany, where he would remain about a week.

Letters from Algiens announce that, in consequence of the adoption of the project appointing Prince Napoleon governor general of the colony, the entire body of the high military Imministrators propose to return to France with Marshal Randon.

It is stated that after the funeral of the Duchas of Orleans the Count de Paris, who is now the head of the family, formally declared that his opinions in regard to a fusion of the two branches of the Franch Bourbons were the same as his mother's, and that he would not assent to any fusion tending to lower the position he held as chief of the family.

The London Times publishes a letter from its special correspondent. He says the die is cast. He says we must have a summer campaign, and when Barelly is ours, it remains to be seen whether the revolt is suppressed, or whether it is independent to site and locality and has deeper roots than we imagined. Even now the want of troops is greatly felt.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.—INSTRUCTIONS
FROM THE ADMINISTRATION TO GOV.
DENVER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

J. W. DENVER, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Kansas, Lecomptor Governor of the Territory of Kansas, Lecompton.

Siz: I transmit to you a copy of the act of Congress approved May 4th, 1858, "for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union." Your duties under this act are of the most delicate and important character, but they are clearly and distinctly defined by the act itself.

(After stating the main provisions of the act it proceeds.)

(After stating the main provisions of the act itself.

(After stating the main provisions of the act it proceeds:)

Under the second section of the act, you celf, the district attorney, the secretary of the Territory, the president of the council, and the speaker of the house of representatives, are constituted a board of commissioners to conduct this important election. The President has entire confidence that, so far as in you lies, the election will be fairly and properly conducted. Your powers and your duties are sufficiently pointed out by the act, and by your previous instructions. It is greatly to be desired that the fire commissioners should act in concert in all the proceedings. The Prasident, above all things, desires that there should be a fair expraision, above all things, desires that there should be a fair expraision, above all things, desires that there should be a fair expraision, above all things, desires that there should be a fair expraision, the popular will on commit the frauds punishable under the act, may be presented with the utmost rigor of the line. It is to be hoped that the people of Kansas, relieved from all outside influences, may be left to decide the question for themselves, whother they will immediately come into the Union under the provisions of the act, or will remain in a territorial condition until their population is equal to the number required for a representative to Congress.

Enclosed herewith you will receive four conies of the

main in a territorial condition until their population is equal to the number required for a representative to Congress.

Enclosed herewith you will receive four copies of the act referred to, one of which you will send to each of the commissioners named in the act, in order that they may be properly informed of their designations.

At the same time, you will provide for an early meeting of the commissioners, so that the election required by the act may take place without unnecessary delay, and that all suitable arrangements may be made for this purpose. The President carnestly hopes that these arrangements may be successful in securing a free and fair election, and that at the present important crisis the peace of the Territory may not be interrupted.

The act for the admission of Kansas ought to be extensively circulated among the people, because the question to be decided by them is one of vast importance, and may involve the welfare and prosperity of their fine Territory for a long period of years. For this reason, whilst the act very properly prescribes that the day of election shall be at as early a period after the proclamation as is consistent with the notice thereof to the people, the intervening period ought to be sufficiently long to enable them to thoroughly understand the question in all its bearings and consequences. I shall have ten thousand copies of the act printed in this city, and forwarded to you for immediate circulation.

You will not probably convene the board until after the appointment of a new district attorney for the Territory. A nomination for this purpose will be sent to the Senate on Monday next. Should you deem it advisable, you are at liberty to publish the whole or any part of these instructions. The President whates to give every assurance to the people of Kansas that he desires, above all things, that there shall be a fair expression of the popular will at the election, and that the result may be to produce peace and harmony among themselves, and promote their lasting welfare

lasting welfare.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS MINISTER WRIGHT, OF INDIANA.

The foreign correspondent of the New York Time thus alludes to our minister at Berlin:

The foreign correspondent of the New York Times thus alludes to our minister at Berlin:

"I take pleasure in contradicting, from the word of Mr. Wright himself, the report that was put in circulation some time ago about our minister's diplomatic dinner at Berlin. It appears that it was not true that the dinner was served with cold water only as a drink. Mr. Wright, although adhering himself to his temperance principles, respects the habits of the country and the position he occupies, and sets wine before his guests for whoever may wish to use it. He did place corn-bread on his table, but it was in order to show to M. de Humboldt, who was one of his guests, as well as the others, that, when properly cooked, it was a good and proper article of diet. He had already had a discussion with M. de Humboldt on this subject, in which Mr. Wright had conof diet. He had already had a discussion with M. de Humboldt on this subject, in which Mr. Wright had con-tended that maize was thought Impossible food in Prusia simply because it had been indifferently cooked. So, to prove that this was the fact, he had prepared on this oc-casion six different specimens of corn-bread, which he distributed over his table for the tasting of his distin-guished guests; and he says he had the pleasure of hear-ing them declare, M. de Humboldt with the rest, that he had gained a victory over their prejudices."

Andournment of the Grand Lodge.—The Usion Complete.—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons closed their session at 3 o'clock, after effecting a full and complete union. The Grand Lodge, over which M. W. James Jenkinson presided, were received with the grand honors. Speeches were made by Messars. Nath. F. Waring, James Jenkinson, John F. Lowis, jr., Mr. Isalah Rynders, and several others, while representatives of the Grand Orient of France, Peru, Venezuela, Grand Lodges of Missouri, Canada, Minnesota, Saxony, &c., congratulated the fraternity.—N. Y. Express, June 9.

Correspondents of the New Orleans journals say the yellow fever is making and havor among the unacclimated at Havana. Upon the sugar estates the disease is represented to be of an unusually malignant type—compelling an entire suspension of work upon the most of them, and threatening to bring the remainder to a full stop before the end of the month.

The Albany Argus states that the council in the Lemmon case—involving, it will be remembered, the right of holding slaves in transitu through the State of New York—expect to bring it to argument before the court of appeals at the present term, in a few days. Chas. O'Couor, eq., is the counsel for the owner of the black, and J. Blunt, esq., and Judge Culver for the State.

The first State legislature of Minesota assembled on the 2d inst. Gov. Sibley has ordered the Sloux Indians to return to their reservations within two days. This step will put an end to further hostilities between that tribe and the Chippewas.

DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA, OF A civil nature, and of a permanent character and general opera-tion, illustrated by judicial decisions; also, the Constitution of the United States, with notes, and the new Sull of Rights and Constitution of Virginia; by James M. Matthews, attorney-at-law. In two volumes price \$12. Just completed; for sale by

June 12

FRANCK TAYLOR.

TRVING'S COMMERCE OF INDIA; 1 vol., Lon

RVING'S COMMERCE OF INDIA; I vol., London, 1868, 22 37.

Creasy's History of the Ottoman Turks, from the beginning of their Compire to the present time; I vol., London, 1858, with maps, 25 50.

Political Feronomy, from the works of Smith, Ricardo, Maithus, 50.

Maccolloch, and others; I vol. London, 1858, 22 cents.

Dublin's Belection of English Synonyms; I vol. London, 1858, 51.

Hardwick's Shilling Beronetage for 1856, 37 cents.

Hardwick's Shilling Percage for 1858, 37 cents.

Johnson's Patentee's Manual; emlarged edition, London, 1858, 52 78.

Brown's Twelve Lectures to the Mon of Laverpool, 1858, 50 cents.

The Boys' Drawing Lessons, London, 1858, 124; cents.

On the Reform of Parliament, by Earl Grey; I vol., London, 1855, 275.

TO THE HEIRS OF SAMUEL BOYLE, JAMES Kerr, William Kerr, and Elizaboth Arbuckle, all formerly ovehatan county, Virginia: You are hereby nottined that there is a fund under the control of irenit court of Powhatan county, Virginia, in which you, or rome You are hereby nothined that there is a fund under the control of circuit court of Fowhatan country, Virginia, in which you, or rome you, are interested; and you are required by an order of the own made on the 26th day of April, 1858, to came forward with proof heirablep, and of your right to receive the said fund, or your properties of the country of the country